WE CLAIM:

1. A method of treating angina in a mammal comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of at least one of pyridoxal-5'-phosphate, pyridoxal, pyridoxine, pyridoxic acid, or pyridoxamine.

2. A method of treating angina in a mammal comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of at least one compound of the formula

wherein

R₁ is alkyl or alkenyl, in which alkyl or alkenyl can be interrupted by nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur, and can be substituted at the terminal carbon by hydroxy, alkoxy, alkanoyloxy, alkanoyloxyaryl, alkoxyalkanoyl, alkoxyarbonyl, or dialkylcarbamoyloxy;

alkoxy;

dialkylamino;

alkanoyloxy;

alkanoyloxyaryl;

alkoxyalkanoyl;

alkoxycarbonyl;

dialkylcarbamoyloxy;

aryl, aryloxy, arylthio, or aralkyl,in which aryl can be substituted by alkyl, alkoxy, amino, hydroxy,halo, nitro, or alkanoyloxy; or

a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein said R_1 is phenyl or naphthyl in which phenyl or naphthyl is unsubstituted or substituted by one or more groups of C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, amino, hydroxy, halo, nitro, or C_{1-4} alkanoyloxy.

4. The method of claim 2, wherein said R_1 is (2-acetoxy-2-methyl)propanyl, dimethylamino, or 1-ethanoyloxy-1-methylethyl.

- 5. The method of claim 2, wherein said R_1 is *tert*-butyl.
- 6. The method of claim 2, wherein said R_1 is methoxy or ethoxy.
- 7. The method of claim 2, wherein said R_1 is toluyl, naphthyl, phenyl, acetylphenyl, or 1-ethanoyloxyphenyl.
- 8. The method of claim 2, wherein said R_1 is acetylsalicyl, dimethylamino, or 2,2-dimethylethyl.
- 9. The method of claim 2, wherein said compound is 2-methyl-3-toluoyloxy-4-formyl-5-hydroxymethylpyridine.
- 10. The method of claim 2, wherein said compound is 2-methyl-3- β -naphthoyloxy-4-formyl-5-hydroxymethylpyridine.
- 11. A method of treating angina in a mammal comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of at least one compound of the formula

$$R_1$$
 O H_3 C N

wherein

R₁ is alkyl or alkenyl, in which alkyl or alkenyl can be interrupted by nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur, and can be substituted at the terminal carbon by hydroxy, alkoxy,

alkanoyloxy, alkanoyloxyaryl, alkoxyalkanoyl, alkoxycarbonyl, or dialkylcarbamoyloxy;

alkoxy;
dialkylamino;
alkanoyloxy;
alkanoyloxyaryl;
alkoxyalkanoyl;
alkoxycarbonyl;
dialkylcarbamoyloxy;
aryl, aryloxy, arylthio, or aralkyl,in which aryl can be substituted by
alkyl, alkoxy, amino, hydroxy,halo, nitro, or
alkanoyloxy; and

R₂ is a secondary amino group; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

- 12. The method of claim 11, wherein said R_1 is phenyl or naphthyl in which phenyl or naphthyl is unsubstituted or substituted by one or more groups of C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, amino, hydroxy, halo, nitro, or C_{1-4} alkanoyloxy.
- 13. The method of claim 11, wherein said R_1 is (2-acetoxy-2-methyl)propanyl, dimethylamino, or 1-ethanoyloxy-1-methylethyl.
- 14. The method of claim 11, wherein said wherein R_1 is *tert*-butyl.
- 15. The method of claim 11, wherein said wherein R_1 is methoxy or ethoxy.
- 16. The method of claim 11, wherein said R_1 is toluyl, naphthyl, phenyl, or 1-ethanoyloxyphenyl.
- 17. The method of claim 11, wherein said R_1 is dimethylamino, acetylsalicyl, or 2,2-dimethylethyl.

18. The method of claim 11, wherein said R₂ is a group of the formula

wherein R₃ and R₄ are each independently alkyl or when taken together form a ring with the nitrogen atom and which ring may optionally be interrupted by a nitrogen or oxygen atom.

- 19. The method of claim 11, wherein said R₂ is piperidino.
- 20. The method of claim 11, wherein said R₂ is morpholino or piperazino.
- 21. The method of claim 11, wherein said compound is 1-morpholino-1,3-dihydro-7-(p-toluoyloxy)-6-methylfuro(3,4-c)pyridine.
- 22. The method of claim 11, wherein said compound is 1-morpholino-1,3-dihydro-7-(β -naphthoyloxy)-6-methylfuro(3,4-c)pyridine.
- 23. The method of claim 11, wherein said compound is 1-morpholino-1,3-dihydro-7-pivaloyloxy-6-methylfuro(3,4-c)pyridine.
- 24. The method of claim 11, wherein said compound is 1-morpholino-1,3-dihydro-7-(dimethylcarbamoyloxy-6-methylfuro(3,4-c)pyridine.
- 25. The method of claim 11, wherein said compound is 1-morpholino-1,3-dihydro-7-acetylsalicyloxy-6-methylfuro(3,4-c)pyridine.
- 26. A method of treating angina in a mammal comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of at least one compound of the formula

wherein

R₁ is hydrogen or alkyl;

 R_2 is -CHO, -CH₂OH, -CH₃, -CO₂R₆ in which R₆ is hydrogen, alkyl, or aryl; or

 R_2 is -CH₂-O-alkyl- in which alkyl is covalently bonded to the oxygen at the 3-position instead of R_1 ;

 R_3 is hydrogen and R_4 is hydroxy, halo, alkoxy, alkanoyloxy, alkylamino or arylamino; or

R₃ and R₄ are halo; and

R₅ is hydrogen, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, or -CO₂R₇ in which R₇ is hydrogen, alkyl, aryl, or aralkyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

- 27. The method of claim 26, wherein said R_1 is hydrogen.
- 28. The method of claim 26, wherein said R_2 is -CH₂OH, or -CH₂O-alkyl- in which alkyl is covalently bonded to the oxygen at the 3-position instead of R_1 .
- 29. The method of claim 26, wherein said R_3 is hydrogen and R_4 is F, MeO-, or $CH_3C(O)O$ -.
- 30. The method of claim 26, wherein said R₃ and R₄ are F.
- 31. The method of claim 26, wherein said R_5 is alkyl or aralkyl.
- 32. The method of claim 26, wherein said R₅ is t-butyl or benzyl.

33. A method of claim 26, wherein said compound is

$$\begin{array}{c|c} H_3C \\ \hline \\ H_3C \\ \hline \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} O \\ \hline \\ O \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} O \\ \hline \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} O \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}$$

34. A method of treating angina in a mammal comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of at least one compound of the formula

$$\begin{array}{c|c} R_1O & O \\ \hline \\ R_1O & CH_2 & CH_2 \\ \hline \\ R_3 & OR_4 \\ \end{array}$$

wherein

R₁ is hydrogen or alkyl;

 R_2 is -CHO, -CH2OH, -CH3 or -CO2R5 in which R_5 is hydrogen, alkyl, or aryl; or

 R_2 is -CH₂-O-alkyl- (in which alkyl is covalently bonded to the oxygen at the 3-position instead of R_1);

R₃ is hydrogen, alkyl, aryl, or aralkyl;
R₄ is hydrogen, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, or -CO₂R₆ in which R₆ is hydrogen, alkyl, aryl, or aralkyl; and
n is 1 to 6;
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

- 35. The method of claim 34, wherein said R_1 is hydrogen.
- 36. The method of claim 34, wherein said R_2 is -CH₂OH, or -CH₂-O-alkyl- in which alkyl is covalently bonded to the oxygen at the 3-position instead of R_1 .
- 37. The method of claim 34, wherein said R₃ is hydrogen.
- 38. The method of claim 34, wherein said R₄ is alkyl or H.
- 39. The method of claim 34, wherein said R₄ is ethyl.
- 40. The method of claim 34, wherein said compound is

41. A method of treating angina in a mammal comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of at least one compound of the formula

in which

R₁ is hydrogen or alkyl;

 R_2 is -CHO, -CH₂OH, -CH₃ or -CO₂R₈ in which R₈ is hydrogen, alkyl, or aryl; or

 R_2 is -CH₂-O-alkyl- in which alkyl is covalently bonded to the oxygen at the 3-position instead of R_1 ;

R₃ is hydrogen and R₄ is hydroxy, halo, alkoxy or alkanoyloxy; or

 R_3 and R_4 can be taken together to form =0;

 R_5 and R_6 are hydrogen; or

R₅ and R₆ are halo; and

 R_7 is hydrogen, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, or $-CO_2R_8$ in which R_8 is hydrogen, alkyl, aryl, or aralkyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

- 42. The method of claim 41, wherein said R_1 is hydrogen.
- 43. The method of claim 41, wherein said R_2 is -CH₂O or -CH₂-O-alkyl- in which alkyl is covalently bonded to the oxygen at the 3-position instead of R_1 .
- 44. The method of claim 41, wherein said R₄ is -OH or CH₃C(O)O-.

45. The method of claim 41, wherein said R_3 and R_4 taken together form =0.

- 46. The method of claim 41, wherein said R_5 and R_6 are F.
- 47. The method of claim 41, wherein said R₇ is alkyl.
- 48. The method of claim 41, wherein said R₇ is ethyl.
- 49. The method of claim 41, wherein said compound is